Supplement to Smith's Marine Algae of the Monterey Peninsula. By George J. Hollenberg and Isabella A. Abbott. Illustrated. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 1966. ix + 130 pp. $3.50.

As the title indicates this book is a supplement to G. M. Smith's volume on the Monterey algae published in 1944. Because both authors have studied the Monterey algal flora extensively during the past twenty years they are well qualified to treat this subject.

The supplement essentially serves four purposes: to add 55 species to the flora, to update the nomenclature where necessary, to include revisions of descriptions of species or other taxa and revisions of keys, and finally to add new information on distribution, life histories, etc. The format of the supplement is closely similar to that of the original work by Smith. Continuity is carefully maintained through duplication of style, method of treatment, literature and taxonomic citations, and typography. Each entry is cross referenced to pages of the main volume by a system of marginal symbols.

Two departures from the coverage and format of the main work will prove most helpful. First, the range of coverage has been extended, both north and south along the peninsula. Second, all new illustrations are included as text figures with each entry rather than in plates segregated from the text. This simplifies usage considerably.

The authors' failure to revise the main generic key to include the newly recorded genera is unfortunate, however. Because of this, students often will find it necessary to cross-check the supplement when identifying specimens to genus—a very time consuming process.

The illustrations are of a quality in keeping with those in Smith. Identification of various foliose species of the Cryptonemiales has been troublesome to many students; the inclusion of illustrations of thallus cross sections will be very helpful.

Lobocolax, previously considered to be a parasite on *Prionitis,* is excluded from the flora because the authors regard these structures as bacterial galls. This may be true but until definitive experimental evidence is available concerning their origin and development the authors' conclusion must be accepted with reservations.

Three informational errors, although of minor significance, should be pointed out. The illustration (p. 116) said to be of *Pterosiphonia gracilis* Kylin actually appears to be of *P. dendroidea* (Montagne) Falkenberg. Comparison with an illustration of the type specimen of *P. gracilis* (Kylin, H. 1925. The marine red algae in the vicinity of Friday Harbor, Wash. Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N.F. Avd. 2. 21:1–87) will indicate clearly the distinction. An error in Smith's book also should be pointed out at this time. The gland cells of *Antithamnion subulatum* (Harvey) J. Agardh are borne on a single branch cell (see Kylin, 1925) and not on two adjacent branch cells as illustrated in plate 78, figure 3 of Smith. This mistake could lead to misidentification because the manner of gland cell support is an important taxonomic criterion for some species of *Antithamnion.* The Pacific coast distribution for *Platysiphonia clevelandii* (Farlow) Papenfuss is much greater than indicated by the authors; Scagel (1957. An annotated list of the marine algae of British Columbia and northern Washington. Nat. Mus. Canada. Bull. no. 150) records *P. clevelandii* for northern Washington.

The supplement has very few shortcomings and will prove to be a most useful and important addition to knowledge of the local marine algae. The authors are to be commended for a job well done.—John A. West, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley